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ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
СВЕРДЛОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ
«ИРБИТСКИЙ АГРАРНО-ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ ТЕХНИКУМ»

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ
ПО ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ
КОНТРОЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ
ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ «**Иностранный язык**»

для студентов заочной формы обучения

2026 г.

Данные методические рекомендации предназначены в помощь студентам, обучающимся по заочной форме обучения, при выполнении контрольной работы по дисциплине «Иностранный язык».

Цели и задачи учебной дисциплины (требования к результатам освоения учебной дисциплины):

уметь:

- общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;
- переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;
- самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.

знать:

- лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

Весь материал подобран с учетом требований программы по английскому языку, которая предусматривает изучение учебного материала на заочном отделении, в основном, самостоятельно.

Программа по английскому языку ставит перед собой две задачи:

- 1) оказать практическую помощь студентам, самостоятельно изучающим английский язык;
- 2) проверить знание студентами пройденного учебного материала.

Перед тем как приступить к выполнению контрольных заданий, студентам следует изучить указанный учебный материал, а затем уже приступать к выполнению контрольной работы.

Обучение иностранному языку на заочном отделении ставит своей целью подвести обучающихся к чтению, пониманию и переводу профессиональной литературы (литературы по специальности) средней трудности.

Контрольная работа по иностранному языку предполагает самостоятельную работу по различным аспектам языка с целью практического овладения им.

Контрольная работа содержит 10 вариантов, номер варианта определяется по последней цифре шифра зачетной книжки.

В контрольной работе должны быть:

1. Титульный лист (ФИО, специальность, группа, наименование дисциплины);
2. Содержание;
4. Основная часть (перевод текста, ответы на задания, представленные в контрольной работе);
5. Список литературы.

Требования к оформлению работы:

- шрифт 14;
- интервал 1,5;
- поля: справа 1 см, слева 3 см, сверху и снизу 2 см;
- нумерация страниц внизу посередине.

Для того чтобы выполнить контрольную работу, необходимо усвоить следующие разделы курса английского языка:

1. Имя существительное. Множественное число. Артикли и предлоги как показатели имени существительного. Выражение падежных отношений в английском языке с помощью предлогов и окончания **-s**. Существительное в функции определения и его переводы на русский язык.

2. Имя прилагательное. Степени сравнения имен прилагательных.

3. Числительные.

4. Местоимения: личные, притяжательные, вопросительные, указательные, неопределенные и отрицательные.

5. Формы настоящего **Present**, прошедшего **Past** и будущего времени **Future** группы **Simple** действительного залога изъявительного наклонения. Повелительное наклонение и его отрицательная форма.

6. Простое распространенное предложение: прямой порядок слов повествовательного и побудительного предложений в утвердительной и отрицательной формах; обратный порядок слов вопросительного предложения.оборот **there is / there are**.

7. Основные случаи словообразования.

Для того чтобы правильно выполнить контрольную работу № 2, необходимо усвоить следующие разделы курса английского языка:

1. Видовременные формы глагола в активном залоге – формы **Simple (Present, Past, Future)**, формы **Continuous (Present, Past, Future)**, формы **Perfect (Present, Past, Future)**.

2. Видовременные формы глагола в пассивном залоге – формы **Simple (Present, Past, Future)** – особенности перевода пассивных конструкций на русский язык.

3. Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты – **can (to be able to)**, **may (to be allowed to)**, **must (to have, to be)**, **should**.

4. Простые неличные формы глагола: **Participle I**, **Participle II** в функциях определения и обстоятельства.

5. Определительные и дополнительные придаточные предложения (союзные); придаточные обстоятельственные предложения времени и условия.

Министерство образования Свердловской области
Государственное автономное профессиональное учреждение
Свердловской области «Ирбитский аграрно-технологический техникум»

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА
ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ «**Иностранный язык**»

ФИО: Иванов Иван Иванович

Группа: _____

Специальность: _____

2026 г.

Рекомендуемая литература

Основные источники:

1. Агабекян, И.П. Английский для средних специальных учебных заведений : учеб. / И.П. Агабекян – Ростов н/Д. : Феникс, 2008. – 320 с.
2. Мюллер, В.К. Англо-русский словарь : 30000 слов / [сост. В.К. Мюллер]. - 23 изд., доп., перераб. – М. : Русский язык, 2007. – 848 с.

Дополнительные источники:

3. Барановская, Т.В. Грамматика английского языка : сб. упражнений / Т.В. Барановская. – М. : Логос, 2006. – 368 с.
4. Выборнова, Г.Е. Тесты по английскому языку / Г.Е. Выборнова, К.С. Махмурян, О.П. Мельчина. – М. : АСТ-Пресс, 2006. – 104 с.
5. Ваулина, Ю.Е. Английский язык для студентов факультета дошкольного воспитания : начальный курс : учеб. для студентов высш. учеб. заведений / Ю.Е. Ваулина, Е.Л. Фрейдина. – М. : Владос, 2005. – 235 с.
6. Голицинский, Ю.Б. Великобритания : учеб. пособие по страноведению / Ю.Б. Голицинский. – М. : Каро, 2008. – 480 с.
7. Гузеева, К.А. Английский язык : справочные материалы / А.К. Гузеева, Т.Г. Трошко. – М. : Просвещение, 2007 – 192 с.

Контрольная работа Вариант №1

1. Переведите текст на русский язык.

LEWIS CARROLL¹

Lewis Carroll was the pen-name² of Charles L. Dodgson³, the man who wrote a famous book for children “Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland⁴”.

Charles L. Dodgson was born in England in 1832. He got his early education at a public school⁵. Then he became a student at Oxford. Charles studied mathematics and later taught this subject in the same college.

Charles Dodgson had no family, but he loved children very much. He often visited his friend, who had a large family. There were three little girls in the family. One of them, Alice, was four years old.

Dodgson liked Alice very much and he often told her interesting stories which he made up⁶ himself. Charles told Alice Liddell about the adventure of a little girl, and she liked the stories very much.

When Alice Liddell was about ten years old, she asked Charles to write down the stories for her, and he did so. He called the heroine⁷ of his book also Alice. This hand-written book had many pictures made by Charles himself. They were not very good pictures but the children liked them.

One day a friend of the Liddells, a writer, came to see the family. He saw the hand-written book made by Charles Dodgson and began to read it with great interest. He read the book to the end and said that it was good and that all the children in England must read it.

Charles decided to publish the book but he did not want to do it under his own name. So he took the pen-name of Lewis Carroll. The book came out in 1865. Later the book was published in the United States, in France and in Germany. The first Russian translation of “Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland” came out in 1923.

In England the book was published very many times during the author’s life and you can always find it in the bookshops of today. “Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland” is still a favourite children’s book.

2. Ответьте на вопросы.

¹ Lewis Carroll – Льюис Кэрролл

² pen-name — псевдоним

³ Charles Dodgson – Чарльз Доджсон

⁴ public school — частная школа

⁵ wonderland — страна чудес

⁶ to make up — создавать

⁷ the heroine — героиня

1. Where was L. Carroll born?
2. Where did he get his education?
3. Who did he often visit?
4. What did Charles tell Alice Liddell about?

3. Заполните пропуски личными местоимениями в нужной форме и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. ... like Ann.
2. Where is Alan? I want to talk to
3. Who is this girl? I don't know
4. Those apples are bad. Don't eat
5. ... often reads newspapers.
6. ... are my friends.

4. Заполните пропуски нужной формой глагола to be и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. London ... the capital of Great Britain.
2. ... the shops ... open tomorrow?
3. She ... not at home yesterday morning.
4. I ... an accountant now.
5. Carol and Jack ... at the theatre two days ago.
6. Where ... you from?

5. Составьте из данных слов предложения и переведите их на русский язык.

1. has / Tim / two sisters / got.
2. good holidays / had / last year / my friend and I.
3. have / you / a camera / got?
4. I think / have / I'll / something to eat.

6. Употребите Present Simple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. I never (to drink) more than two cups of coffee in the morning.
2. You (to like) living in England?
3. I (not/to go) to work on Saturdays.
4. When this shop (to open)?
5. My friend (to speak) English.

6. She (not/to want) to stay here.

7. Используйте Past Simple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. I (to finish) my course paper two days ago.
2. Lewis Carroll (to write) a famous book for children “Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland”.
3. We (not/to watch) TV yesterday.
4. How you (to pass) your exams?
5. Don (not/to have) breakfast this morning.
6. I (to decide) to go to the seaside.

8. Используйте Future Simple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. I think Diana (to pass) the exam.
2. I (not/to forget) about it.
3. I don’t think it (to rain) tomorrow.
4. You (to be) at home this evening?
5. Don’t drink coffee before you go to bed. You (not/to sleep).
6. When you (to phone) me?

**Контрольная работа
Вариант №2**

1. Переведите текст на русский язык.

CONAN DOYLE

Many years ago a young doctor began to write stories about a man who was a detective. Readers liked his stories because they were very interesting and the doctor decided to become a writer. The doctor was Conan Doyle and he wrote about Sherlock Holmes.

Arthur Conan Doyle was born in Scotland in the family of Irish. In 1882 he moved from Scotland to England to set up⁸ practice. His medical knowledge was a great help to him in his detective stories.

⁸ to set up – основать

Conan Doyle wrote his first story about Sherlock Holmes in 1887. In this story the detective meets his friend Dr. Watson. Holmes and Watson lived at 221 B Baker Street in London. Sherlock Holmes first appeared in a book called “*Study in Scarlet*”⁹.

Conan Doyle was one of the first writers who started the fashion of detective story. Today the fashion goes on with the stories of other writers.

Many discussions take place¹⁰ about where 221 B was. There is no house there now. But a large company has its office near the place. This company answers twenty or so letters which still come every week to Sherlock Holmes, 221 B Baker Street. Most come from the United States and many people ask if Mr. Holmes can help them with some problem.

The company answers saying that, “Mr. Sherlock Holmes is no longer working as a detective”.

There is a pub in London called Sherlock Holmes. One of the rooms in the pub is Sherlock Holmes’ room. It has many things the room in Conan Doyle’s stories had – Holmes’ hat, some letters written to Sherlock Holmes, chairs and tables like those described in the stories. Besides, there are some pictures of Holmes and Conan Doyle, of actors who played Holmes and Watson in films, on television and radio.

In 1961 lovers of Sherlock Holmes formed the Sherlock Holmes Society. They meet three or four times a year to talk about Sherlock Holmes. The members of the Society know the stories about Sherlock Holmes very well, and they discuss these stories at their meetings.

2. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Why did readers like Conan Doyle's stories?
2. When did Conan Doyle first write about Sherlock Holmes?
3. What did lovers of Sherlock Holmes form?
4. What do the lovers of Sherlock Holmes do at their meetings?

3. Заполните пропуски личными местоимениями в нужной форме и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. ... don't know his friends.
2. Where is she? I want to talk to
3. ... was ill yesterday.
4. I don't like dogs. I am afraid of
5. – Do you know that man? – Yes, I work with
6. ... is at home now.

⁹ “*Study in Scarlet*” – «Этюд в багровых тонах»

¹⁰ to take place – происходить

4. Заполните пропуски нужной формой глагола to be и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Moscow ... the capital of Russia.
2. I ... at home tomorrow morning.
3. Why ... you so angry yesterday?
4. How much ... these shoes?
5. I ... a student of the Technical School now.
6. We ... glad to see you.

5. Составьте из данных слов предложения и переведите их на русский язык.

1. what / we / shall / for dinner / have?
2. the students of this group / three lessons / had / yesterday.
3. has / a disk with this film / he / got ?
4. have / Mr. and Mrs. Brown / three children / got.

6. Используйте Present Simple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. I usually (to wake) up at 7 o'clock in the morning.
2. Elizabeth (to play) the piano very well.
3. You (to speak) French?
4. I have a car, but I (not/to use) it very often.
5. The river Amazon (not/to flow) into the Pacific Ocean.
6. What you (to like) to do in your spare time?

7. Используйте Past Simple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. When I (to live) in Manchester, I (to work) in a bank.
2. We (not/to go) to the cinema yesterday.
3. It (to rain) on Sunday?
4. What you (to do) on your week-end?
5. The guests (to leave) the house.
6. I (to read) two newspapers yesterday.

8. Используйте Future Simple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. This time next year I (to be) in Japan.
2. Where you (to be)?

3. Tom (not/to pass) his examination.
4. I'm sure you (to like) her.
5. When you return home, you (to notice) a lot of changes.
6. I think I (to stay) here.

Контрольная работа

Вариант №3

1. Переведите текст на русский язык.

OLYMPIC GAMES

The Olympic Games have a very long history. They began in 777 BC¹¹ in Greece and took place every four years for nearly twelve centuries at Olympia. They included many different kinds of sports: running, boxing, wrestling, etc. All the cities in Greece sent their best athletes to Olympia to compete in the Games. For the period of the Games all the wars stopped. So the Olympic Games became the symbol of peace and friendship.

In 394 AD¹² the Games were abolished and were not renewed until many centuries later.

In 1894, a Frenchman, Baron Pierre de Coubertin¹³, addressed all the sports governing bodies¹⁴ and pointed out the significance of sports and its educational value.

Two years later the first modern Olympic Games took place. Of course, the competitions were held in Greece to symbolize the continuation of the centuries-old tradition.

In 1896 the International Olympic Committee was set up. It is the central policy-making body¹⁵ of the Olympic movement. It is formed by the representatives of all countries which take part in the Olympic Games. The International Olympic Committee decides upon the programme of the Games, the number of the participants and the city-host¹⁶ for the Games. Over one hundred and fifty countries are represented in the International Olympic Committee now. Besides, each country has its National Olympic Committee.

Summer and Winter Games are held separately. There are always several cities wishing to host¹⁷ the Games. The most suitable is selected by the International Committee. After that the city of the Games starts preparations for the competition, constructs new sports facilities, stadiums, hotels, press centres. Thousands of athletes, journalists and guests come to the Games, and it takes great efforts to arrange everything. There is always an interesting cultural programme of concerts, exhibitions, festivals, etc., for each Games.

¹¹ BC – до нашей эры

¹² AD – нашей эры

¹³ Baron Pierre de Coubertin – барон Пьер де Кубертен (*французский общественный деятель, педагог, основатель международного олимпийского движения*)

¹⁴ body – орган, комитет

¹⁵ policy-making body – орган, определяющий политику, цели (*олимпийского движения*)

¹⁶ city-host – город-хозяин Олимпийских игр

¹⁷ to host – принимать гостей, быть хозяином

Russia joined the Olympic movement in 1952. Since then it has won a lot of gold, silver, and bronze medals. In 1980 Moscow hosted the Twenty-Second Olympic Games.

2. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. When and where did the Olympic Games begin?
2. Why did the Olympic Games become the symbol of peace and friendship?
3. How does the city-host prepare for the Olympic Games?
4. When did Russia join the Olympic movement?

3. Заполните пропуски личными местоимениями в нужной форме и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. I don't know Fred's wife. Do you know ...?
2. ... works for this company.
3. I am talking to you. Please listen to ...
4. ... are my friends.
5. Where are my tickets? I can't find ...
6. ... like this film.

4. Заполните пропуски нужной формой глагола to be и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. I ... at the college now.
2. What ... you by profession?
3. We ... very tired yesterday.
4. This time next year I ... in Japan.
5. Who ... your favorite actor?
6. George ... not at work last week because he ... ill.

5. Составьте из данных слов предложения и переведите их на русский язык.

1. I / dinner / at 3 o'clock / had / yesterday.
2. got / has / a new job / he.
3. I think / won't / we / have / a lecture / tomorrow.
4. has / what kind of car / John / got?

6. Употребите Present Simple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. My friend (to speak) four languages.

2. Bob and Ann never (to drink) coffee in the morning.
3. You (to work) on Saturdays?
4. He likes football, but he (not/to play) very often.
5. What you usually (to have) for lunch?
6. Jack (not/to like) classical music.

7. Употребите Past Simple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. When I was a child, I (to want) to be a doctor.
2. Bill (to lose) his keys yesterday.
3. I (not/to watch) TV yesterday.
4. Helen (to come) to the concert?
5. Where your parents (to go) for their holidays?
6. Somebody (to tell) me about the accident.

8. Употребите Future Simple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. I think Jane (to like) our present.
2. It (not/to happen).
3. You (to be) at home this evening?
4. Don't worry about the dog. It (not/to hurt) you.
5. I hope he (to help) me.
6. – Did you phone Jack? – Oh no, I forgot. I (to do) it now.

Контрольная работа

Вариант №4

1. Переведите текст на русский язык.

HALLOWEEN¹⁸

¹⁸ Halloween — Хэллоуин; канун Дня всех святых

Halloween is a festival that takes place¹⁹ on October 31. In the United States children wear costumes and masks and go trick-or-treating²⁰. Many of them carve jack-o'-lanterns²¹ out of pumpkins. Fortunetelling²² and storytelling about ghosts and witches are popular activities.

Halloween developed from New Year festivals and festivals of the dead. Christian church established a festival on November 1 called All Saints' Day²³ so that people could continue to celebrate their festivals. The Mass said on²⁴ All Saints' Day was called Allhallowmass. The day before All Saints' Day was known as All Hallows' Eve²⁵ or All Hallow e'en.

The main Halloween activity for children is trick-or-treating. Children dress in costumes and masks and go from door to door saying "trick or treat"²⁶. The neighbors give children such treats as candy, fruit and pennies so that children do not play tricks on them.

Jack-o'-lanterns are hallowed-out pumpkins²⁷ with face carved into one side. Most jack-o'-lanterns contain a candle inside. An Irish legend says that jack-o'-lanterns are named after the man called Jack. He could not enter heaven because he was a miser, and he could not enter hell because he had played jokes on devil. As a result, Jack has to walk on the earth with his lantern until Judgment Day.

Fortunetelling is an important part of Halloween. For example, a coin, a ring, and a thimble were baked into a cake. It was believed that the person who found the coin would become wealthy. The one who found the ring would marry soon. And the person who found the thimble would never get married. Today people practice cardreading²⁸ or palmistry²⁹.

People once believed that there were many ghosts and witches on the Earth and that they met on October 31 to worship the devil. Today, people do not believe in ghosts and witches but they like to tell stories about them on Halloween.

2. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What are the most popular activities on Halloween?
2. What is the origin of Halloween?
3. What is trick-or-treating?
4. What is jack-o'-lantern?

3. Заполните пропуски личными местоимениями в нужной форме и переведите предложения на русский язык.

¹⁹ to take place — происходить

²⁰ to trick-or-treat — выпрашивать угощение

²¹ Jack-o'-lantern — фонарь

²² fortunetelling — гадание

²³ All Saints' Day — День всех святых

²⁴ The Mass said on ... — Месса, которую служили в ...

²⁵ All Hallows' Eve — канун Дня всех святых

²⁶ "trick or treat" — "угощайте, а не то подшутим"

²⁷ hallowed-out pumpkins — тыквы, пустые внутри

²⁸ cardreading — гадание на картах

²⁹ palmistry — хиромантия, гадание по руке

1. This is my house. Do you like ...?
2. ... works in this shop.
3. Sam is very nice. Do you know ...?
4. Where are my shoes? I can't find ...
5. ... am at home now.
6. I am talking to you. Please listen to ...

4. Заполните пропуски нужной формой глагола to be и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The weather ... very nice today.
2. I ... not tired.
3. This castle ... one thousand years old.
4. George ... not at work last week.
5. I ... at home tomorrow morning.
6. You ... late yesterday.

5. Составьте из данных слов предложения и переведите их на русский язык.

1. I think / have / we'll / a good day.
2. have / got / they / a lot of friends.
3. a car / has / Ann / got?
4. a good time / had / during our last holidays / we.

6. Употребите Present Simple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. I (not/to know) everybody in this photograph.
2. You (to live) near sea?
3. What you usually (to have) for breakfast?
4. John (to work) in a small business company.
5. I (to finish) work at half past five.
6. My mother (not/to wear glasses).

7. Употребите Past Simple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. She (to go) to the book shop.
2. I (to turn) on the television to watch the news.
3. You (to phone) Jack yesterday?
4. What time they (to arrive) at the hotel?

5. I (not/to speak) to him about my problem.
6. He (not/to know) what to say.

8. Используйте Future Simple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. I think the weather (to change) tomorrow.
2. I'm sure he (to lend) you some money.
3. You (to be) at the office tomorrow morning?
4. Leave the old bread in the garden. The birds (to eat) it.
5. Where you (to find) this information?
6. I hope he (not/to forget) about our meeting.

Контрольная работа Вариант №5

1. Переведите текст на русский язык.

ERNEST HEMINGWAY³⁰

Ernest Hemingway is one of the great 20th century American writers. His incredible career, and the legend which developed around his impressive personality, was that of a man of action, a devil-may-care³¹ adventurer, a brave war correspondent, an amateur boxer, a big-game hunter³² and deep-sea fisherman³³, the victim of three car accidents and two plane crashes, a man of four wives and many loves, but above all a brilliant writer of stories and novels.

Hemingway was born in 1899 in Oak Park, Illinois. His father was a doctor who initiated the boy into the outdoor life of hunting, camping and fishing. In high school Hemingway played football and wrote for the school newspaper.

In 1917, when the United States entered the First World War, Hemingway left home and schooling to become a young reporter for the Kansas City *Star*. He wanted to enlist for the war but was rejected because of an eye injury from football. Finally he managed to go to Europe as an ambulance driver for the Red Cross. He joined the Italian army and was seriously wounded.

³⁰ Ernest Hemingway – Эрнест Хэмингуэй

³¹ devil-may-care – безрассудный

³² big-game hunter – охотник на крупного зверя

³³ deep-sea fisherman – рыболов-глубоководник

His war experience and adventurous life provided the background for³⁴ his many short stories and novels. He achieved success with *A Farewell to Arms*³⁵, the story of a love affair between an American lieutenant and an English nurse during the First World War.

Hemingway actively supported the Republicans in the Spanish Civil War and wrote another successful novel of war, love and death. It was *For Whom the Bell Tolls*³⁶.

During the Second World War Hemingway was a war correspondent first in China and then in Europe. He fought in France, and helped to liberate Paris.

In his later years Hemingway lived mostly in Cuba where his passion for deep-sea fishing provided the background for *The Old Man and the Sea*³⁷. He was awarded the Noble Prize for literature in 1954.

Hemingway is famous for his lean³⁸ style, which has been widely imitated but never matched.

2. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. When did Hemingway begin writing?
2. What's the novel *A Farewell to Arms* about?
3. What novel did Hemingway write after the Spanish Civil War?
4. What is Hemingway famous for?

3. Заполните пропуски личными местоимениями в нужной форме и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. I don't know those students. Do you know ...?
2. I want to see him but he doesn't want to see
3. ... lives in England.
4. Who is that woman? Why are you looking at ...?
5. Are ... your friends?
6. ... am not interested in football.

4. Заполните пропуски нужной формой глагола to be и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The weather ... not very good yesterday.
2. Where ... you from?
3. I ... not very happy today.
4. Rome ... not in Spain.

³⁴ to provide the background for – послужить основой для

³⁵ *A Farewell to Arms* – Прощай, оружие

³⁶ *For Whom the Bell Tolls* – По ком звонит колокол

³⁷ *The Old Man and the Sea* – Старик и море

³⁸ lean – скупой, без излишеств (о стиле)

5. Tomorrow at 10 o'clock I ... at work.
6. The children ... in the room ten minutes ago.

5. Составьте из данных слов предложения и переведите их на русский язык.

1. got / you / a motor-bike / have?
2. got / John / has / two brothers.
3. have / did / you / a good time / on your weekend?
4. I think / I'll / a cup of coffee / have.

6. Используйте Present Simple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. This shop (to sell) office furniture.
2. I usually (to drink) orange juice in the morning.
3. You often (to see) Kate?
4. I (not/to know) your telephone number.
5. How many languages Tom (to speak)?
6. She is married, but she (not/to wear) a ring.

7. Используйте Past Simple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. You (to see) the film on television last night?
2. Jim (not/to want) to stay in this city.
3. What you (to do) yesterday evening?
4. Her parents (not/to know) how to help her.
5. Jennifer (to decide) to become a lawyer.
6. Agatha Christie (to write) 78 crime novels.

8. Используйте Future Simple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. I think she (to help) you.
2. I'm sure Carol (to get) the job.
3. We don't know their address. What we (to do)?
4. I'm afraid they (not/to wait) for us.
5. Diana (to come) to the party tomorrow?
6. It's late. I think I (to take) a taxi.

Вариант №6

1. Переведите текст на русский язык.

LIVERPOOL³⁹ AND THE BEATLES⁴⁰

Liverpool is situated in Lancashire⁴¹, at the mouth of the River Mersey⁴², where it empties into the Irish Sea.

The settlement of Liverpool was first mentioned in 1191, and in 1207 it got the status of a town. Since the 13th century it has been a port. In the second half of the 17th century it began playing an important part in the trade with the English colonies in America. At present it is the second largest (after London) sea-port in Britain.

For a lot of people, not just in Britain but everywhere, Liverpool is first of all associated with *the Beatles*, probably the most famous and successful pop-group the world has ever known.

On October 24, 1962, the song *Love Me Do*⁴³ was sung by a then unknown group of four working-class lads from Liverpool, John Lennon, Paul McCartney, George Harrison and Ringo Starr, who called themselves *the Beatles*. It was the first of a number of big hits that brought them world fame.

The road to success was not easy. John and Paul had spent many afternoons listening to American stars like Chuck Berry and Elvis Presley before they were able to write the famous Lennon and McCartney songs.

During the 1960s the Beatles were at the height of their glory: newspaper headlines, films, and world-tours. Their new style of singing and their unusual haircuts – *Beatles mops!* – immediately became the latest fashion.

After a decade of successful music and films, *the Beatles* had some disagreements, and finally decided to break up in the early seventies. Many people hoped that there would be a reunion, but it became impossible after the tragic murder of John Lennon in New York in 1980.

2. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Where is Liverpool situated?
2. What is Liverpool associated with for many people?
3. When were the Beatles at the height of their glory? What immediately became the latest fashion?
4. When did the group fall apart?

³⁹ Liverpool – Ливерпуль

⁴⁰ the Beatles - Битлз

⁴¹ Lancashire – Ланкашир (*графство в Англии*)

⁴² The River Mersey – река Мерсей

⁴³ *Love Me Do* – Люби меня

3. Заполните пропуски личными местоимениями в нужной форме и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. ... like to read detective stories.
2. ... works for this company.
3. ... am a student of the Technical School now.
4. Where are my books? I can't find
5. Margaret is talking to you. Listen to
6. Sally never drinks coffee. She doesn't like

4. Заполните пропуски нужной формой глагола to be и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Jack ... at home today.
2. I ... an engineer.
3. Tomorrow she ... in Rome.
4. Those flowers ... very beautiful.
5. Where ... you at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon?
6. Kate got married when she ... 24.

5. Составьте из данных слов предложения и переведите их на русский язык.

1. got / Mary / has / a big family.
2. I think / I'll / a party / have / on my birthday.
3. a wonderful holiday / had / we / in Egypt / in 1996.
4. have / a pen / you / got?

6. Употребите Present Simple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. A lot of young people (to play) computer games every day.
2. My grandmother (to grow) vegetables in her garden.
3. You (to use) the Internet?
4. What your son (to like) to read?
5. He (not/to know) much about his native country.
6. I (not/to understand) them.

7. Употребите Past Simple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. I (not/to like) what she said.
2. You (to watch) the film about President Kennedy?

3. I (to finish) my course paper a week ago.
4. My husband (to speak) to his boss last week.
5. When you (to write) to your parents last time?
6. When my parents were young, they (not/to have) their own house.

8. Используйте Future Simple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. I hope it (not/to rain) tomorrow.
2. Scientists (to find) solutions to these problems.
3. I (to call) him tomorrow.
4. What you (to do) next?
5. Maybe David (not/to come) to class tomorrow.
6. You (to help) me?

Контрольная работа

Вариант №7

1. Переведите текст на русский язык.

VALENTINE'S DAY⁴⁴

Valentine's Day happens every year on February 14. Red and pink hearts, along with chubby⁴⁵ cupids, decorate stores, offices, and classrooms. Children often make cards to give to their friends and families. Adults make or buy special cards for the people they love. Friends may give gifts of candy, flowers, jewelry or clothing.

The cards given on Valentine's Day are called "valentines". Valentines often have poems written on them. One of the most popular Valentine's poems is the following:

Roses are red;
Violets are blue;
Sugar is sweet,
And so are you.

Valentine's Day is not a legal holiday. This means that businesses and schools are open. Mail is delivered. But Valentine's Day is still a very special day. Valentine's Day is the perfect opportunity to tell someone "I'm glad you're my friend", or "I love you."

⁴⁴ Valentine's Day – День Валентина

⁴⁵ chubby – пухлый

There are several legends about St. Valentine⁴⁶. Here is one of them.

St. Valentine was a Christian priest who lived in 270 AD⁴⁷. At that time, the Roman government controlled much of the world.

The Roman government needed many soldiers to protect its lands. The Emperor Claudius II decided that married men did not make good soldiers because they wanted to stay at home with their wives and children. He made a very strange law that said young men were not allowed to marry. He also said that any priest who married a young couple would be put to death.

A priest named Valentine disobeyed the Emperor. He secretly married many young couples. When the Emperor found out, he had Valentine imprisoned. Valentine was beheaded for his disobedience on February 14. Since Valentine had helped lovers, the day he died became a day for people to express love for others.

2. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What kinds of gifts may be given on Valentine's Day?
2. When did St. Valentine live?
3. What strange law did the Emperor make?
4. How did St. Valentine break the law?

3. Заполните пропуски личными местоимениями в нужной форме и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Do ... like to go to the cinema?
2. ... speaks four languages.
3. I don't know that man. Do you know ...?
4. They want to see me but I don't want to see
5. ... are good tennis-players.
6. We are going out. You can come with

4. Заполните пропуски нужной формой глагола to be и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. London ... the capital of Great Britain.
2. It ... warm yesterday.
3. Where ... you from?
4. ... you married?
5. I phoned you yesterday evening but you ... not at home.
6. The children ... at school tomorrow.

⁴⁶ St. Valentine – Святой Валентин

⁴⁷ AD – нашей эры

5. Составьте из данных слов предложения и переведите их на русский язык.

1. have / I / got / two brothers.
2. did / how many lessons / you / yesterday / have?
3. I think / we'll / a good time / have / on the seaside.
4. he / has / a camera / got?

6. Используйте Present Simple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. Television (to play) an important part in our life.
2. You (to spend) a lot of time with your family?
3. I (not/to believe) in horoscopes.
4. We usually (to have) dinner at 7 o'clock.
5. What your sister (to do)?
6. She (not/to use) her car very often.

7. Используйте Past Simple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. I (to go) to the bank yesterday afternoon.
2. All the students in the class (to pass) the examination.
3. You (to meet) Ann at the airport?
4. How long you (to stay) at the party last night?
5. John (not/to study) German at school.
6. We (not/to understand) what he said.

8. Используйте Future Simple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. I think I (to stay) at home.
2. They (to be) here soon.
3. You (to open) the door for me, please?
4. I hope she (not/to forget) about the meeting.
5. What we (to buy) Dad for his birthday?
6. I (to think) about it.

**Контрольная работа
Вариант №8**

1. Переведите текст на русский язык.

THE BIRTH OF THE “SEVENTH ART”

Can you imagine life without films or television, cinema’s little sister? Today we can watch TV 24 hours a day, we can go to the cinema or put a cassette into our video when we want. We can even make video films ourselves.

But imagine the surprise and the shock that people felt when they saw the first films in 1895! There was no sound, no color and the films were very short: they lasted from 60 to 90 seconds! Besides, they did not tell a story. They were glimpses of real life: a military parade, a running horse, a boxing match, the ocean ... One of the first films showed a train coming towards the camera. The audience panicked and ran away! The frightened people were sure that the train was coming into the theatre.

The early films were shown in music halls, theatres, cafes and even shops. Travelling projectionists brought the films to smaller cities and country towns.

Gradually films became longer and started to tell stories. Edwin Porter was one of the first directors who made such a film in 1903. It was *The Great Train Robbery*⁴⁸, the first Western in the history of the cinema. This 11-minute film became a sensational hit⁴⁹.

Silent films had orchestras or pianists. Later, printed titles were invented.

Film-makers soon learned how to use special effects. The first known special effect was created in 1895 by Alfred Clark in *The Execution of Mary, Queen of Scots*⁵⁰. It was a simple trick: camera was stopped and the actress replaced with a doll.

In 1911 the first studio was opened in Hollywood, Los Angeles. Film-makers soon realized that the place was perfect for shooting nearly any film – it had mountains, desert and ocean. Soon nearly all important American studios were in Hollywood. The next thirty years became Hollywood’s greatest years.

The era of the talking film began in 1927 with the enormous success of Warner Brothers’ *The Jazz Singer*⁵¹. The film mostly told its story with titles, but it had three songs and a short dialogue. There were long queues in front of the Warner Theatre in New York... The silent film was dead within a year.

2. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. In 1895 the French Lumiere brothers showed their first films in public. Were they different from modern films?
2. Why did *The Great Train Robbery* become a sensational hit?
3. Why did film makers like Hollywood?
4. When did the era of the talking film begin?

⁴⁸ *The Great Train Robbery* – Большое ограбление поезда

⁴⁹ became a sensational hit – имел сенсационный успех

⁵⁰ *The Execution of Mary, Queen of Scots* – Казнь Марии, королевы шотландской

⁵¹ *The Jazz Singer* – Джазовый певец

3. Заполните пропуски личными местоимениями в нужной форме и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Where are ... from?
2. ... doesn't like sport.
3. I don't know his friends. Do you know ...?
4. I like that camera. I am going to buy
5. She wants to see him but he doesn't want to see
6. ... speak four languages.

4. Заполните пропуски нужной формой глагола to be и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. I ... in the cinema now.
2. My friend ... a computer programmer.
3. The children ... at the library two hours ago.
4. Why ... you so sad?
5. *The Great Train Robbery* ... the first Western in the history of the cinema.
6. Next Sunday I ... in Moscow.

5. Составьте из данных слов предложения и переведите их на русский язык.

1. I / have / don't / time / to the cinema / to go.
2. I think / I'll / a cup of tea / have.
3. five lessons / I / yesterday / had.
4. have / got / they / three cats / two dogs / and.

6. Употребите Present Simple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. I usually (to finish) my work at 5 o'clock.
2. What English writers you (to know)?
3. Your mother (to work)?
4. My brother (not/to speak) English.
5. A student (to buy) a lot of books at the beginning of each term.
6. That shop (not/to sell) typewriters.

7. Употребите Past Simple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. They (to talk) for only ten minutes.

2. You (to call) your friend yesterday?
3. How long the film (to last)?
4. They (to come) to the bank on Friday evening.
5. It (not/to rain) yesterday.
6. I (to see) Bryan yesterday but he (not/to recognize) me.

8. Употребите Future Simple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. You (to show) me these photos, please?
2. Soon we (to finish) the work.
3. I think I (to go) with you.
4. She probably (not/to come) today.
5. The talk (to be) very interesting.
6. I (not/to forget) about it.

Контрольная работа Вариант №9

1. Переведите текст на русский язык.

AGATHA CHRISTIE

Agatha Christie is known all over the world as the Queen of Crime. She wrote 78 crime novels, 19 plays and 6 romantic novels under the name of Mary Westmacott.

Her books have been translated into 103 foreign languages. She is the third best-selling author in the world (after Shakespeare and the Bible). Many of her novels and short stories have been filmed. *The Mousetrap*, her most famous play, is now the longest-running⁵² play history.

Agatha Christie was born at Torquay⁵³, Devonshire⁵⁴. She was educated at home and took singing lessons in Paris. She began writing at the end of the First World War. Her first novel, *The Mysterious Affair at Styles*⁵⁵, was published in 1920. That was the first appearance of Hercule

⁵² running – идущий, демонстрирующийся (о пьесе, фильме)

⁵³ Torquay – Торки

⁵⁴ Devonshire – Девоншир (графство в Англии)

⁵⁵ *The Mysterious Affair at Styles* – Таинственное дело в Стайлз

Poirot⁵⁶, who became one of the most popular private detectives since Sherlock Holmes. This little Belgian with the egg-shaped⁵⁷ head and the passion for order⁵⁸ amazes everyone by his powerful intellect and his brilliant solutions to the most complicated crimes.

Agatha Christie became generally recognized in 1926, after the publishing of her novel *The Murder of Roger Ackroyd*⁵⁹. It's still considered her masterpiece.

When Agatha Christie got tired of Hercule Poirot she invented Miss Marple, a deceptively mild old lady with her own method of investigation.

Her last Poirot book, *Curtain*⁶⁰, appeared shortly before her death, and her last Miss Marple story, *Sleeping Murder*⁶¹, and her autobiography were published after her death.

Agatha Christie's success with millions of readers lies in her ability to combine clever plots with excellent character drawing, and a keen sense of humor with great powers of observation⁶². Her plots always mislead the reader and keep him in suspense. He cannot guess who the criminal is. Fortunately, evil is always conquered in her novels.

Agatha Christie's language is simple and good and it's pleasant to read her books in the original.

2. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. When was Agatha Christie's first novel published?
2. When did general recognition come to her?
3. Can you describe Hercule Poirot?
4. Why are Agatha Christie's books so popular with the readers?

3. Заполните пропуски личными местоимениями в нужной форме и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. ... lives in London.
2. don't know John very well.
3. Where is my dictionary? I can't find
4. These photographs are nice. Do you want to look at ...?
5. This letter isn't for you. It's for
6. Who is that man? Why are you looking at ...?

4. Заполните пропуски нужной формой глагола to be и переведите предложения на русский язык.

⁵⁶ Hercule Poirot – Эркюль Пуаро

⁵⁷ egg-shaped – в форме яйца, яйцевидный

⁵⁸ passion for order – страсть к порядку

⁵⁹ *The Murder of Roger Ackroyd* – Убийство Роджера Экройда

⁶⁰ *Curtain* – Занавес

⁶¹ *Sleeping Murder* – Спящее убийство

⁶² powers of observation – наблюдательность

1. Ben ... my friend.
2. I ... in my room now.
3. They ... here an hour ago.
4. He ... at home on Wednesday morning.
5. I think our daily life ... easier in the future.
6. Summer months in Britain ... rather cold.

5. Составьте из данных слов предложения и переведите их на русский язык.

1. have / any books / you / do / at home?
2. did / have / you / yesterday / a good time?
3. he / a sister, / a brother, / and / has / a cousin.
4. a new car / I've / got.

6. Употребите Present Simple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. My brother (to want) to become a doctor.
2. I always (to try) to be in a good mood.
3. You often (to borrow) books from the library?
4. My grandmother (not/to live) with us.
5. Where the US president (to work) and (to live)?
6. I (not/to speak) French very well.

7. Употребите Past Simple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. He (to live) in Kiev 5 years ago.
2. When they (to return) home?
3. He often (to get) letters from his friends?
4. I (to begin) learning English 2 years ago.
5. We (not/to want) to go home so early.
6. Shakespeare (to write) 37 plays.

8. Употребите Future Simple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. When you (to talk) to your parents?
2. I (to come) as soon as I can.
3. I think he (not/to stay) here.
4. I'm sure I (to get) this job.
5. You (to help) me, please?

6. – My case is very heavy. – I (to carry) it for you.

Контрольная работа Вариант №10

1. Переведите текст на русский язык.

DAVID DUCHOVNY

David Duchovny was born in New York City on the 7th of August, 1960. His father is a writer and his mother is a housewife. Before David was born his parents had been English teachers. When his parents divorced, David was raised by his mother, along with his sister Laurie and his brother Daniel.

David went to a prestigious private school in Manhattan. “He was a very bright kid with a brilliant sense of humour,” his father remembers. “At school he was always top of the class.”

After school he entered Princeton University⁶³. Then he studied English Literature at Yale University⁶⁴ and worked as a teaching assistant⁶⁵.

David was working at his PhD⁶⁶ thesis⁶⁷ at Yale when one of his friends suggested that he should try acting classes⁶⁸.

Duchovny’s PhD thesis, *Magic and Technology in Contemporary Fiction and Poetry* was never finished. He moved to Hollywood.

David’s first year in Hollywood was very hard. He was unemployed and could hardly make both ends meet⁶⁹. Luckily, he was invited to play in a commercial and later in a feature film. “Acting gave me a sense of team and I liked this very much,” David says.

Very soon Duchovny appeared in such feature films as *Chaplin*, *Beethoven* and *California*.

His work in the movies attracted the attention of Chris Carter, the famous creator of *The X-Files*⁷⁰. A TV series weren’t in Duchovny’s plans but he was impressed by the script for *The X-Files*. So he became agent Fox Mulder.

David is very surprised not only by the success of *The X-Files* but by his own personal popularity.

⁶³ Princeton University – Принстонский университет (один из старейших университетов США)

⁶⁴ Yale University – Йельский университет (один из старейших и наиболее престижных университетов США)

⁶⁵ teaching assistant – ассистент кафедры (низшая преподавательская должность в американских университетах)

⁶⁶ PhD – доктор философии

⁶⁷ thesis - диссертация

⁶⁸ acting classes – уроки актёрского мастерства

⁶⁹ could hardly make both ends meet – едва сводил концы с концами

⁷⁰ *The X-Files* – Секретные материалы

Actors who have worked with him describe him as modest, professional and hard-working.

David is fond of sports. He played basketball and baseball at school and university. He keeps in shape with jogging and yoga exercises.

He writes poetry, but, as he says, he does not read it in public any more.

2. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Do you think David Duchovny is a talented actor?
2. What was his first job?
3. Does David like his new profession?
4. What do other actors say about him?

3. Заполните пропуски личными местоимениями в нужной форме и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. ... don't read newspapers.
2. ... likes classical music.
3. Ann seldom visits her parents. She often phones
4. Margaret is talking to you. Listen to ...
5. Who is that man? Nobody knows
6. What are ... by profession?

4. Заполните пропуски нужной формой глагола to be и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. What ... your name?
2. Conan Doyle ... a famous English writer.
3. The children ... in the garden ten minutes ago.
4. We ... at home the whole day tomorrow.
5. The shops ... not open today.
6. I ... not interested in football.

5. Составьте из данных слов предложения и переведите их на русский язык.

1. he / blue / eyes / has / got.
2. a passport / have / got / you?
3. a French lesson / had / I / yesterday.
4. I think / I'll / a sandwich / have.

6. Употребите Present Simple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. Your son (to go) to school?
2. I (not/to know) the answer.
3. How many languages Tom (to speak)?
4. We usually (to grow) vegetables in our garden.
5. George (to say) he's 80 years old.
6. You can borrow my umbrella. I (not/to need) it in the moment.

7. Употребите Past Simple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. She (not/to have) time to visit this museum.
2. When the film (to begin)?
3. I (to play) tennis yesterday but I (not/to win)
4. We (to invite) them to our party.
5. Tom (to loose) his key ten minutes ago.
6. You (to go) to the cinema yesterday?

8. Употребите Future Simple в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1. I think I (to get) this job.
2. I (not/to be) here tomorrow.
3. You (to be) at home this evening?
4. I don't think it (to rain) this afternoon.
5. Don't watch this film before you go to bed. You (not/to sleep).
6. You (to open) the window, please?